Adaptive Management &

Shorebird Conservation in the Southeast



FWS Region 4 Atlanta, Georgia January 14, 2003



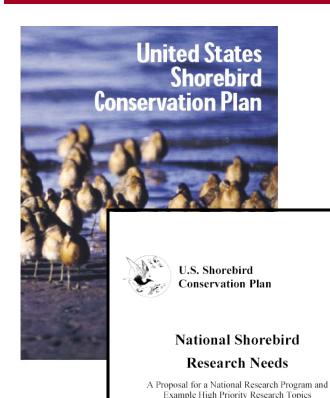
Outline

- motivation and opportunity
- •ARM & the analysis of management decisions
- •relevance to shorebird conservation in the SE
- •building the capacity for ARM





Motivation



A Technical Report of the Research and Monitoring Working Group of the

- declining pops & continuing threats
- •uncertainty about most appropriate management response
- •management difficulties that are common to migratory birds
- •synergy with waterfowl conservation planning & evaluation



SEAMG

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE SOUTHEASTERN ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT GROUP

between and among the

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

the

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

and the

FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Southeast Region

Date: 4/24/02

Date: 9-may-3002



to better integrate research and management for the purpose of improving how natural resource management decisions are made



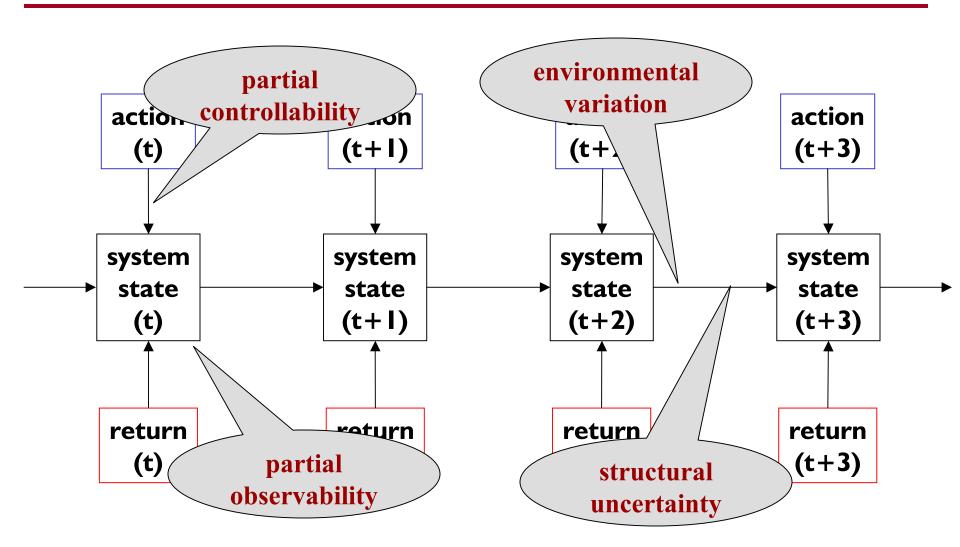
Making management decisions

- clearly defining management objectives
- specifying a finite set of alternative management actions
- •predicting (probabilistically) the consequences of alternative actions in terms that are relevant to the stated objectives
- choosing the action that has the highest expected return





Adaptive decision making





Operational elements of ARM

assessment

- •refers to collective efforts to understand system behaviors
- •involves development of dynamic models for population & habitat processes & linkage between the two

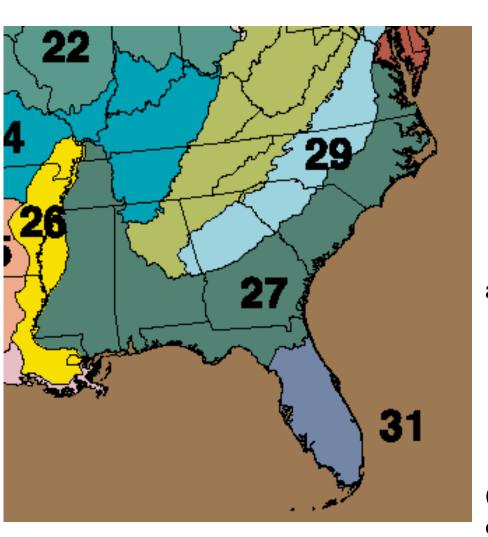
decision making

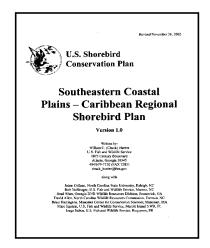
- •process of assigning value to possible system responses
- •involves an explicit recognition of uncertainty
- •application of statistical decision theory to identify optimal decision

monitoring

- •permits mgmt actions that are tied to system status
- •provides data necessary to understand system behaviors and responses to mgmt
- consists of both population & habitat monitoring







Breeding

>snowy, wilson's, & piping plovers, american oystercatcher

>beachfronts

Migration/wintering

>Calidris spp. (smallish sandpipers)
>inland & managed habitats
(impoundments, lakeshores, flooded cropland)







Beach re-nourishment / dredging



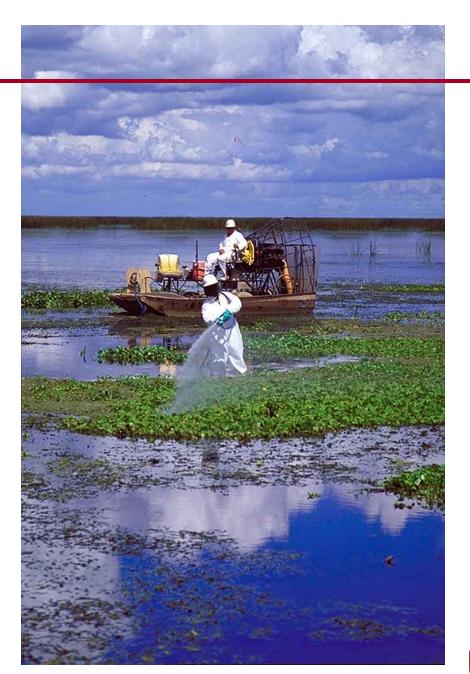


Water-level manipulation





Vegetation management

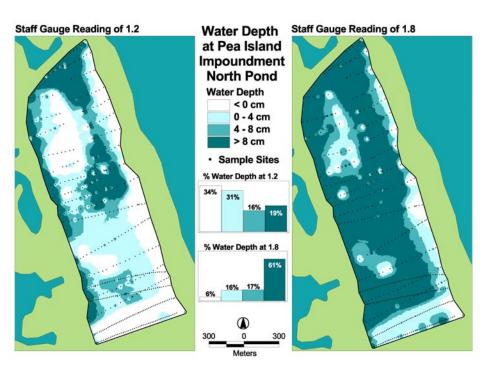




Monitoring component

- monitoring designs and protocols
- •habitat monitoring & assessment
- database management

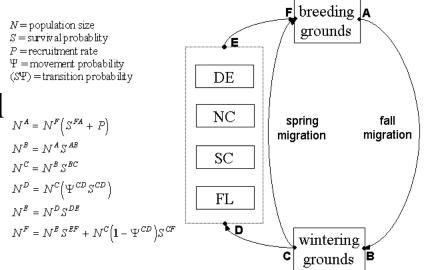






Integrated modeling/analysis component

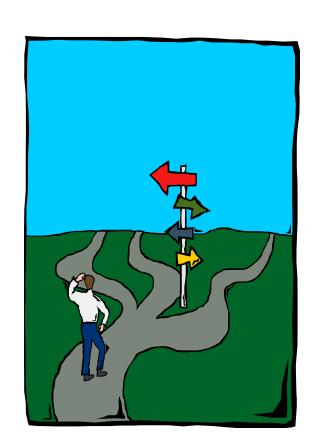
- demographic research
- assessment of environmental processes
- models linking population& environmental processes





Decision-support component

- •computer-based, decision support tools
- decision analyses
- •design of adaptive management strategies



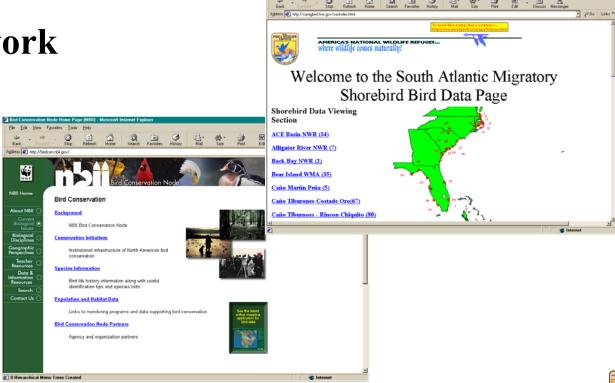


Information component

design of an information commons

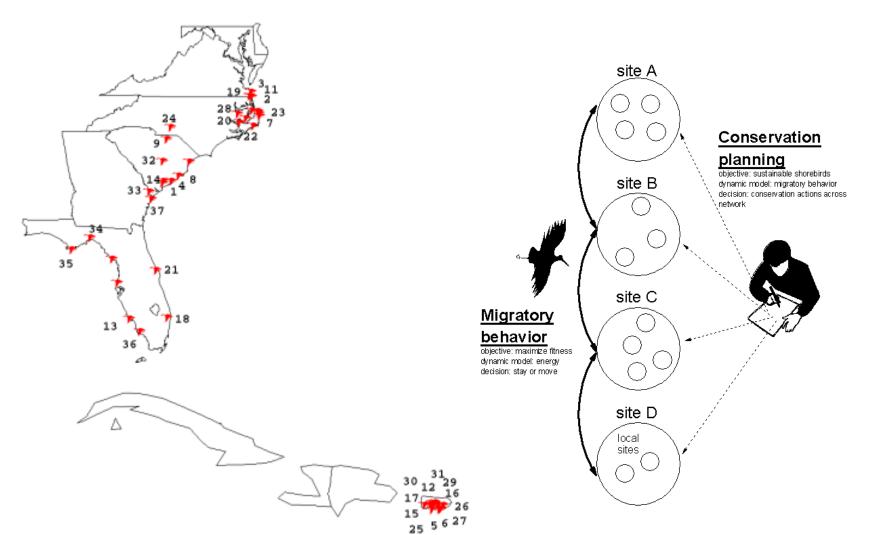
distributed network

data synthesis





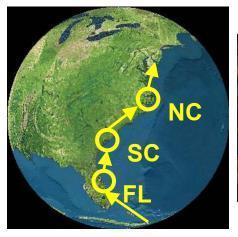
A proposed pilot program



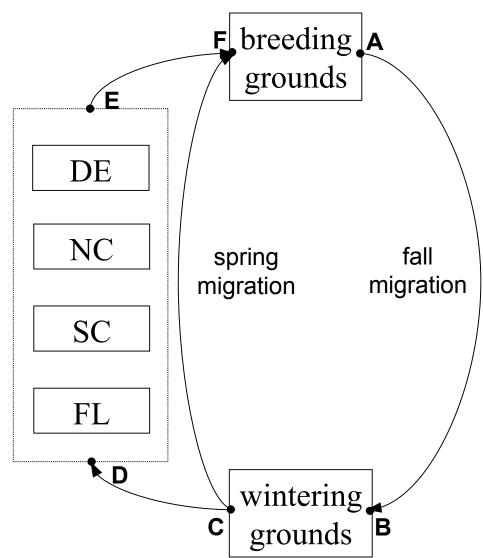


Assessment framework for refuge mgmt

- multiple scales of system dynamics& decision making and coherent scaling
- focus on local mgmt, but with large-scale context
- explicitly includes shorebird vital rates
- used to guide decision making and monitoring & research design









Summary



- •SEAMG provides unprecedented opportunity to link management & research capabilities.
- •Adaptive management is a systematic and iterative process of monitoring, assessment, and decision making.
- •Opportunities for application involve beach & impoundment management.
- •The SE Region has an existing foundation upon which to build the necessary technical infrastructure.
- •Proposed pilot project would focus on migratory behavior and the implications for impoundment management.

